Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line . Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line ... 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line O 50 Banking and Financial (after money article) 0 75 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line . . . 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 24 page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending May 15, 1880, was: 123.408 Weekly 117.266 Thursday 118.083 Friday 119,258 Saturday

Put Strong Men in High Offices.

Total for the week

The practice has become altogether too common of putting men of very ordinary capacity in high public offices, in the belief that they will do just as well as men of

When the election of Governor of the State of New York took place last autumn no one supposed that so important a duty as the appointment of Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals would devolve upon the successful candidate. And yet the chance of such a thing exists in every term of the office of Governor.

The true way is always to put strong men pants competent to meet such emergencies, and to discharge their exalted duties in a becoming manner.

There will be a very deep interest felt all over the State in the appointment of Chief Judge. Gov. Cornell's own standing and reputation will be greatly affected by the manner in which he performs this difficult and delicate duty.

Windom.

Mr. WILLIAM WINDOM has for some time been a Republican member of the United States Senate. He has cut no great figure there, but has the reputation of being a commonplace, unpretending, good sort of fellow. During the last year he has become noted as the promoter of the Southern exodus. Under the inspiration of this me ---

ment a great many negroes have emigra. from the Southern States to Kansas and Indiana, where many of them have become objects of charity; and this is the only thing for which Mr. WINDOM is distinguished beyoud the common run of Senators.

We now learn from the Pioneer Press of St. Paul that it is proposed to run Mr. WINDOM as the Republican candidate for President, and it has been whispered about that Senator CONKLING holds him in reserve, to be made use of when the third-term project finally breaks down.

We are bound to say that Mr. WINDOM is just that sort of material which managing politicians have repeatedly manouvred into the White House. He has not character and ability enough to be President on his own account: and if fortune should raise him to such an elevation, he will never disobey the author or authors of his success. Make WINDOM President, and Messrs. Conkling and Cameron would still be the power behind the throne.

Just now it seems rather probable that when Gen. GRANT breaks down in the Chisago Convention, and Mr. BLAINE fails to grasp the prize, and Mr. WASHBURNE cannot have it because he is too well hated, then Senator EDMUNDS may be taken up and nominated. Against this probability, however, stands the important consideration that Mr. EDMUNDS is not malleable. If he should be elected, he would be President according to his own notions, and would run the machine for himself. On this account he does not suit, and it is not impossible may be picked up by the third-term engineers and put in nomination as the Republican candidate. Or, if not WINDOM, some other man of about that quality.

The report of our Chamber of Commerce puts the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending September, 1879, at 5,073,531 bales. It was the largest cotton crop ever gathered, being more than 260,000 bales greater than that of 1878, and more than 200,000 bales larger than the then unparalduring the year, and cotton still holds its

price without extreme fluctuations. We therefore see that the South is now raising a larger quantity of its great staple ket for it at rates about the same as those obtained during the two years from 1858 to 1860, the years when the crop was largest under slave labor. That was the period and when, made arrogant by prosperity, the slaveholding aristocracy were emboldlong and devastating war, out of which the South came impoverished, and with radical social changes which brought much disorder, we find that it is raising more cotton under free labor than it ever did with slaves. The crop of sugar, too, was last year larger in Louisiana than any erop produced since the war, and nearly as large as that of 1860.

These facts prove that the freed negroes are working just as peaceably and industriously as they ever did when they were They show that, splte of all talk to the contrary, employers and employed are getting on very well together, and that the Bouth is attaining greater productivity under free labor than it ever attained under the slave system which it was so anxious to keep. It seems to be settled that, even if he is black, a man who owns himself is a more pseful man than a mere chattel whom you inventory along with your other farm stock.

In the activities which it is now pursuing so successfully, the South will find something better to think about than the failure it is clear that if exposed, it would of the political schemes of the old slaveholders. They never were more than a small fraction of the community, and such illusions as theirs were bound to be dispelled at some time. The South has gained a priceless benefit in the overthrow of this class, and the sooner it disowns and forgets their methods, and refuses to be influenced by their prejudices and their ambitions, the more rapid will be its progress.

The tide of immigration pouring into the country is now larger than ever before in our history. It exceeds that of a quarter of a century ago, which has proved of such incalculable value in developing the Western States and in broadening Eastern social ideas and sympathies. Last month over 45,000 immigrants landed at Castle Garden, and the total for this month will probably exceed 50,000, while that for the year may rise to half a million. On Wednesday alone the number landed reached nearly 5,000. Of all these immigrants only an insignificant | toration of the temple at Jerusalem, like his

fraction go to the fertile South. They are pue lung for the West, the railroads thither carrying thousands daily.

Yet Virgin is affords an ample field for the foreign agricu.'turist and foreign miner. While slavery lasted that rich State was made the breeding ground for slaves, and in the raising of human chattels the land was neglected or impoverished, while the mineral resources were left undeveloped. Alabama, especially along the Gulf of Mexico, invite the immigrant. Mississippi has the South the need of a fresh and vigorous supply of workers is manifest. Texas more than any other Southern State has been sought by the immigrants from abroad, and its German inhabitants are now among the most valuable of its population; but even the North, is not growing as fast as regions far up toward the Canada line, where the climate is severe in winter. It takes only a very small part of the present extraordinary immigration.

But this is only a temporary fact. The tide must presently set toward the fertile lands and attractive climates of the South. As the conveniences and comforts of life are better diffused at the South, as public education becomes more general, as roads are improved and the standard of civilization advanced, immigrants will be drawn in that di- 150,000,000 of the Scriptures have been scatrection. During the remaining years of this century we are likely to get an addition of from five to ten millions to our population from immigration alone; enough to give the South, if it takes its proper proportion, m high offices. Then such offices, in an a body of new settlers who would enrich smergency, are certain to be filled by occu- and transform half a dozen States and make their prosperity anterior to the war seem small in comparison.

New Light on Scripture from Archæology.

The importance of the stone tablets unearthed by the late George Smith in Babylonia has been a good deaf lessened by later translations of their inscriptions. A new discovery, however, has lately been made in the same region, which is held by experts to throw light upon a part of the Biblical record, and also on the attitude of the Zoroastrian faith toward other religions at the epoch of its greatest dominance in Asia. If the evidence now produced can be accepted, we must conclude that the foremost exponent of the Zoroastrian doctrines of whom history takes note was not the champion and propagator of monotheism, but the tolerant protector of polytheism throughout the Persian empire.

Heretofore it has been the fashion to describe Cyrus the Great as a monothelst and concelast, to whom the idolatry of the Semitte races was hateful, and in whose conquest of Babylon the knell of polytheism sounded throughout the world. More significant, says Dean STANLEY, than the fall of Belshazzan's monarchy and the ruin of his city, was the overthrow of the religion of the Chaldean world by the zeal of the Persian monotheists. The Anglican divine accepts literally the statement of Scripture that, as the great leoneclast guided the stream of conquest from the Persian highlands, "Bel bowed down; Nebo stooped; Merodach was broken in pieces." The current notion has been that the Persian invader was drawn by a strong sympathy to the religious system of the Jews, which he found in many points to resemble his own, while ne was revolted by the sensuous image worship of the Babylonians, and inclined to crush a creed so antagonistic to that of Zoroaster. The language of the "decree" recited in EZRA harmonized with this theory, while the laudatory epithets lavished upon CYRUS by the Jewish prophets, notably Isaiah, seemed intelligible and appropriate.

In the light of the discovery made some nonths ago, this view seems no longer enable. The monument to which we refer is a barrel-shaped clay cylinder, which was obtained last autumn from one of the Babylonian ruins, and which, on its arrival in that, when all things else fail, Mr. WINDOM | England, was immediately seen to possess unusual interest. The inscribed document is in the cuneiform character, and its translation offered no remarkable difficulties. Two-thirds of the characters remain, and they constitute at least five times as many words as all the other extant writings of the great Persian monarch put together. The purport of the document is a proclamation of the ruler's religious policy, and, far from evincing any trace of a monotheistic or iconoclastic spirit, it not only tolerates but sanctions polytheistic systems. It shows that Cynus was, if not an indifferentleled crop of 1859 60. Prices, too, were high | ist in religion, and a renegade from the Zoroastrian faith, at all events so broad in his views as to be willing to identify the Supreme Delty of the Persians, not only with the one Gop of the Jews, but with the than ever before, and finding a steady mar- chief god of every and any religious system with which he came in contact. In this proclamation he announces that instead of breaking down, he has repaired the shrine of Merodach. He goes on to aver when slavery was in its fullest development, that he prays daily to Bel and Nebo; and he does not hesitate to countenance idolatry of the most open character. Far from "ut ened to array themselves in opposition to | terly abolishing" the idols which, as the the Union because it stood in the way of the | Israelites believed, trembled at the approach extension of their system. But now, after a | of the Zoroastrian, he assigned, according to this document, to all the gods of the Babylonians, that is, to their images, "honorable seats in their sanctuaries." In a word, this recently found inscription, supposing it to be correctly rendered, forces us to change our whole conception of one of the greatest characters and one of the greatest eras of history.

It has been suggested by some of those who are reluctant to surrender preconceived opinions, that this proclamation, which purports to come from CYRUS, may have been a forgery of the Babylonian priests, who undoubtedly engraved it. But the date of the document, which is fixed by inguistic considerations in the reign of CYRUS, or, at the latest, in that of his son CAMBYSES, makes it hard to believe that any subjects would venture to utter a forgery which must prove so offensive to a despotic monarch. It is difficult to see what could be gained by such an act if it remained undetected; and have drawn down upon its authors a severe punishment. In view of these considerations, we observe that so conservative a scholar as Canon RAWLINSON accepts the decree as genuine, and concedes that it involves all the conclusions above deduced from it. Certainly, the document inscribed on this long-buried tablet cannot easily be reconciled with the popular notion of the policy pursued by the Zoroastrian king, or with the explicit statements of the Jewish prophets that represent CYRUS as an iconoclast, a " hammer of the nations," who, smiting furiously on all sides, broke in pieces the idols or tore them from their shrines to be displayed in triumph at his capital. If we can trust the writing on this cylinder, Craus accepted Jehovah precisely as he tolerated Bel, Nebo, and other Babylonian

gods, assigning them a secondary position,

like that occupied in his own creed by sub-

ordinate Zoroastrian deities. And his res-

repairing of the shrine of Merodach at Babyon, was not the act of an illuminated zealot, but of a cool and politic statesman.

The Circulation of the Bible. The work of distributing the Bible in all countries was continued during the past year on an extensive scale and at great cost, At its annual meeting on Thursday the exception of the British and Foreign Bible has a rich soil and a salubrious climate to Society, is the greatest agency for the diffusion of the Scriptures in the world, reonly a scattered population; and throughout ported its receipts for the year as over \$608,000. Of this sum more than \$351,000 came from legacies and other gifts. Ne.rly three-fliths of the receipts, therefore, were

expended in giving away Bibles. The society issued during the year a total of 1,356,039 volumes, which contained the Texas, a State of a fertility unexampled at | whole or parts of the Scriptures, and of these 272,179 were circulated in foreign lands. Since the society was organized sixty-four years ago its issues have amounted to more than 37,000,000.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, which was established thirteen years earlier, has distributed about eighty or ninety mil lions of Bibles, Testaments, or portions; and if we add the number circulated by the five other leading Bible societies of the world-the Scotch, Hibernian, Prussian, Würtemberg, and Netherlands-we find that more than tered over the world since the beginning of the century by these associations. And this enormous total does not represent the whole number issued, for there are seventy Bible societies in the world, though many of them confine themselves to the distribution of the issues of those we have named, and private publishers have sent many millions of volumes into the market. Perhaps we that 200,000,000 copies of the Bible or books of the Bible had already been issued from the press during the nineteenth century.

We see, therefore, that the dissemination of the Scriptures has been very thorough, and that of all the means used by the Protestant churches for the spread of Christianity the circulation of the text book of the faith has received the most attention.

The great American Bible Society has already translated the Scriptures into many tongues, but it is steadily proceeding in its work of making the Bible accessible in all languages whatsoever. Where there is no written language, its missionaries have constructed one for the purpose, the intent being to furnish the Scriptures in his vernacular to every human creature, so that no one need be without the light of its sacred page. It is this aim that so greatly stimulates the devout to liberal contributions. A Bible for everybody is their watchword.

Last year the translation of the New Tes tament into Japanese was completed, and the work of translating the Old Testament was begun. The Japanese are taking much interest in our literature, according to all accounts, but recent reports from English and American professors engaged in their schools and colleges indicate that they show an avidity for our scientific theories rather than for our Christian theology. They are a very skeptical people, and the teachings of our modern philosophers have more fascination for their students than our religious dogmas. The New Testament, which, t is announced, is now ready for circulation in Japan in various styles of typography, has therefore been anticipated by the Western philosophy antagonistic to it.

The translation of the Bible into several of the colloquial languages of China has also gone on during the year, but the Chinese are also showing more interest in our concrete science than in our religion, and the work of spreading Christianity in that country has always been exceptionally difficult and comparatively fruitless. In their schools they are training young men to assist in the matertal development of China by the Chinese themselves, after the systems in use in the West, but they are no more inclined now to go to school to us to learn religion than they were when Christian missions first be-

gan their work in China. The subjugated Zulus will soon have the Bible of their conquerors printed in the Zulu language. In India several denominations are ecoperating in translating it into the Telugu dialect. A Portuguese version of the New Testament for Brazilian circulation has been completed during the year. Two of the Gospels in the Muskokee language are now in the press. Editions of the Reval-Esthonian and of the Dakota Bible have been printed. A part of Isaiah has been put into Mpongwe, and the Gospel of St. John into Dikele, while to the Spanlards a revised edition of the Psalms has

been given. Meantime the Bible Society refuses to touch the revised version of the English Scriptures, which is soon to be issued by the University presses of Great Britain. Its charter compels it to circulate the King JAMES version, and its officers do not advise its alteration until it has been determined how the revision suits the churches. That is the decision they were bound to reach; and it is certain that however great an improvement the revision may be over the Bible now in use, it will not be adopted by the Bible societies except after a long struggle.

There are few tribes in the world now who are left in ignorance of the modern style of Christianity because they are unable to get the Bible; and yet the Christian system of to-day is making no important advance against the other religions of the world. Mohammedanism is progressing faster in the East than Christianity, and now the Japanese Buddhists are training young men to send to convert us to the only true faith of Buddhism. That means, of course, the Buddhist faith as held by the Japanese.

A Real Master of Arts on Bogus Doctors of Medicine.

Ever since Mr. Andrew D. White reached Berlin, as United States Minister to Germany, he has sincerely endeavored to find something to do, in an official capacity, in order to earn his salary of \$17,500 a year. Nothing could better illustrate the candor and charming simplicity of Mr. ANDREW D. WHITE'S character than this attempt on his part; but the fact remains that he has not been very successful.

At one time the complications arising from the tardiness of the United States in shipping its exhibit of cod to the International Fish Exposition at Berlin gave Mr. WHITE an opportunity to write several letters to Mr. Evarrs. But that little cloud over the friendly relations of the two Governments soon passed away without affording much chance for active diplomacy. Since then the conscientious Mr. White has been compelled to occupy himself with matters less thrillingly momentous. But he has now managed to unearth several cases in which subjects of the German Emperor have practised medicine on the strength of diplomas issued by bogus medical colleges in America, and his ingenuous horror at the fraud has supplied him with material for two or three long communications to the Department of State. These official documents, it is hardly neceseary to say, are composed in faultless English, and display an elaborate command

of style which even Mr. Evants must ad-

mire without hoping to surpass. The bogus diploma business is pretty well understood by the American public, Certain spurious institutions, principally in Philadelphia, hold old charters from the State empowering them to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Their so-called Faculties are made up of quacks and swindlers. American Bible Society, which, with the They do not even pretend to furnish a course of instruction. Their functions are confined to the manufacture of parchment diplomas in Latin, and the sale of them to knaves, who are thus let loose upon the fools of this

and other countries. The indignation of Mr. Whirm over the result of his researches in Germany has met with no prompter or louder echo on this side of the Atlantic than from our esteemed and honored contemporary, Mr. G. Wash-INGTON CHILDS of the Philadelphia Ledger. 'Such manufacturing of sham doctors," says Mr. CHILDS, in his now celebrated newspaper, "hailing from Philadelphia, as the bogus diplomas have spread over this country, the West Indies, England, and Germany, is a disgrace to the State as well as the city, and it is the business of both, for both are discredited by the imposture, to prevent, as well as punish, such wholesale swindling."

It is proper to say here that the degree which lends additional dignity to the name of G. WASHINGTON CHILDS is not a spurious degree, sold to him for the paltry sum of twenty or twenty-five dollars by one of the bogus institutions of learning exposed by Minister White. It is a real degree, attested by a genuine Latin diploma bestowed by the President and Faculty of Princeton College. Although primarily granted for medical services-of a chiropodistical character, so to speak-Mr. Childes's degree is not in medicine, but in the arts, it having should not be far wrong if we estimated been the intention of President McCosH to recognize his eminence in obituary literature, as well as to reward his skill in the treatment of obstinate corns and bunions When, therefore, this poetic, benevolent, and successful man writes himself down as G WASHINGTON CHILDS, A. M., instead of as plain G. Washington Childs, he has a per feet right to this truly noble distinction. His title to display the degree of "A. M.," meaning Arthun Magister, or Master of Arts, is altogether unassailable.

Peers, Not Vassals.

It is not at all certain that the Republicans can elect anybody to the Presidency this year.

It is mathematically certain that they cannot elect Grant. The Republicans, therefore, have their

choice between a chance of success and the ertainty of defeat.

In the old feudal days it was thought a line and praiseworthy thing for the vassal to throw away his life in his lord's quarrel. But our Republican readers are not vassals. They are peers; the peers of Grant, the peers of CONKLING, the peers of CAM TRON, the peers of John LOGAN.

If they throw away their votes upon ar mpossible candidate, they will do it of their wn free choice and with their eyes open.

Duty Neglected or Power Abused. The Department of Buildings on Friday last served on the Messes. Vanderbilt formal notice condemning the Madison Square Garden as unsafe, and ordering th

moval of the structure. This may have been the duty of the de partment. If the circumstances did not make it the duty of the department, then it was an outrageous assumption of authority

on its part. On the other hand, if the conclusion cached by the department is correct, then certainly the order for the removal should have been made earlier, and before the reent dog show.

If the thousands of people who visited the log show were permitted to risk their lives in a structure known at the time by the Department of Buildings to be unsafe, then we think the officers of that department deserving of removal, censure, and punish-

Whichever view is taken, the officers of themselves in a very awkward dilemma.

With snow in the Catskill region and hailstorms at 45° above zero in Virginia, Vennor again comes to the front as a weather prophet He is, of course, sorry that his predictions of lamage to the crops, through unusual cold following unusual heat in May, should, in some places, have proved true.

There has been considerable correspondence of late between the parties having conrol of the trotters, Maud S. and Santa Claus without any definite agreement being yet made acto a race between them. Capt. STONE, the man ager for Mr. VANDEUBILT, objects to the amount of the stakes proposed by the owner of Santa Claus as too large. In a letter to the Spirit of he Times he leaves the inference that in issuing his challenge to all horses of a certain aghe might possibly have overlooked Santa Claus. and this fact may account for his objection to the proposed stake. On the other hand, the owner of Santa Claus concedes the most impor tant point when he expresses his willingness to bring his horse East, and gives Capt. STONE the right to name the State wherein the race shall be trotted, reserving for himself the right to name the track. These considerations, taken with the sweeping challenge of Capt. STONE, should be enough to override the objection to the magnitude of the wager.

A poculiarity of the coming HANLAN-COURTNEY race is that, though close at hand there have, thus far, been no daily health bul letins about the contestants. In their previous matches telegraphic accounts of COURTNEY's colds and coughs alternated for a long time with descriptions of HANLAN's bolls and blisters, while the intestinal functions of both seemed to develop alarming irregularities. Perhaps the public is thought to have become too incredulous to make any messages from the scene of the race advisable, except those which represent it as even in its chances and inevitable.

In regard to the moons of Mars, the interesting fact appears that neither in rate of motion nor in distance from the planet is there agreement between the two. The phenomena familiar to an inhabitant of Mars must be very remarkable; the outer satellite remains above the horizon for two and a half days and nights, and the inner rises in the west and sets in the east twice in the course of the night. The lunar method of determining longitudes must be singularly easy with such a rapidly moving satellite-it being, in fact, equivalent to the addition of a minute hand to the celestial clock, which in our case has to be read by the hour hand alone.

The Church Conflict in Germany.

LONDON, May 15.-The Berlin correspondent the Trace, commenting on the church question, says: Hundreds of parishes are without priests, and no new

A number of gentlemen of this city have formed a permanent organization, with Mr. John Savage as Chairman, for the purpose of raising funds to aid the Ursuline Convent of Morrisania. With this end in view, Comptroiler Kelly has been invited to deliver a lecture, and in compliance with this request Mr. Kelly will lecture at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening, June 6, on "The Sisters of Charity."

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The English political waters having set

tled, leaving Mr. Gladstone floating buoyantly

on the surface with absolute power in his hands.

the question arises, "What will be do with it?" To answer this it is necessary to review the circumstances. There is no doubt that, had Lord Granville or Lord Hartington accepted the post of Prime Minister, Mr. Gindstone would have declined to serve under either of them. "Aut Cassar aut nullus" would have been his motto, and in this he would have been supported by the majority of the Liberal party; for while the question of the Premiership hung in the balance the leaders of Liberal opinion expressed their ideas on the subject very plainly. One influential newspaper went so far as to threaten violent measures if Mr. Gladstone were set aside. Being placed at the head of affairs, his first task was to select his Cabinet. Of all its members only one can be considered as possessing moderate liberal opinions and independence of character; and he. Lord Hartington, has been assigned to the post of Secretary for India, a position which debars him from using his influence in European matters. Lord Granville, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has proved himself a mere puppet in Mr. Gladstone's hands. The Duke of Argyll, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Chamberlain, though undoubtedly strong men, are known as firm believers in their leader's infallibility, Lords Sciborne, Spencer, Kimberley and Northbrook, and Mr. Childers are also devoted adherents of Mr. Gladstone. It may be fairly assumed, then, that Mr. Gladstone is practically Dictator of the British Empire. What will be his course? If Mr. Gladstone is anything be is sincere, and, although in the heat of the electoral battle be may have expressed himself more strongly than was prudent, there is no doubt that he expressed his convictions, and with nothing to hinder him in his surroundings, he will honestly endeavor to carry them out. The other European powers will, to a great extent, check his interference in their domains, though he is bound to make himself intensely disagreeable to most of them. But at iome he will have full swing, and an attempt to discatabilish the English Church will be one of the first measures discussed in the Cabinet. Should such discussion lead to the introduction of a bill, there will be such a turmoil in the country as has never been known.

The ancient landmarks of London are going. The work of the great iconociast Time, progresses slowly but surely. Temple Bar had to be removed to prevent its tumbling on the heads of the passers by, and the famous inns in Southwark are rapidly disappearing. The "Bear at the Bridgefoot," "The Brickinyers' Arms," and "The Tabard" were demolished some time ago to make room for railroads and varchouses. The reason Southwark was so rich in these memories is found in the fact that t was the starting point or resting place of those travelling from or to London. Even royalty was accustomed to pass over the river to Southwark the night before undertaking the hard journey to Dover on the way to foreign parts; and Admiral Blake, Lord Hood, and Lord Nelson put up at the "Bricklayers' Arms " before entering the city after their great naval victories.

The Turkish celebrities now sojourning in non-Mohammedan countries are having rather a hard time of it with their wives. First one of he numerous spouses of the ex-Khedlye eloped from her lord and master at Naples. Now the French law courts are appealed to by the son of the Turkish Ambassador to England o restore to him his solitary wife. The romantic circumstances of M. Paul de Musurus's parriage have already been reported. A muual attachment sprang up between him and Mile. Marie d'Imécourt, a daughter of a rich and aristocratic widow, and having in her veins some of the best blood in France. The mother refused her consent to the wedding. and the young lady ran off to join her beloved Turk in London, where they were married. As t was of some monetary importance to Mme. d'Imécourt to get possession of her daughter, who, being under age, was by the French law not married to the gentleman whose name she bore, the wily widow feigned sickness unto death and sent a special envoy to England requesting the young couple to return to Paris and receive her last blessing. The young Turk. not sharing the elder Mr. Weller's distrust of widows and mothers-in-law, fell into the snare, and the weeping bride, hastening to the sup-posed bedside of her dying mother, found the old lady in a particularly vigorous state of health and armed with a warrant for her coming a father) repaired to his mother-ininformed that his bride had been shut up in a convent. In spite of all his endeavors, he has ot been able to find out where she is, nor have he authorities been more successful.

Another matrimonial scandal is agitating the rench Courts of Divorce and Parisian society. A M. Santerre had reason to suspect his wife's fidelity, and, with the aid of the police, laid siege to the Café d'Orsay, in which he believed she was at supper with the late Prince of Orange. The Prince's companion, whoever she was, made her escape by disguisting herself in he clothes of one of the scullions of the cafe, and M. Santerre endeavored to prove that the disguised lady was his wife. He found it difficult to do so, however, as Mme, Santerre's counsel proved in court that the lady was too stout to get into the scullion's trousers, which had somehow been secured. Her counsel made a strong point in his client's favor by having her photographed in the singular position of try-

ng to put on the too scanty garments. Prince Oscar of Sweden has been improving is mind by "seeing the sights" of Paris. Taking a leaf out of the book of our Talmage, he secured an escort of police and detectives and visited the slums which Zola so delights to describe. The effect was to make him sick.

Prince Rudolph of Austria, who is soon to narry the Princess Stephanic of Belgium, is also fond of nocturnal visitations to the slums of his father's capital. The Emperor does not approve of these escapades, but wisely lets his son and heir sow his wild outs undisturbed. The Director of Agriculture in France, in his report to the commission appointed to examine nto the ravages committed on the vines by the

hyllozera vastatriz, gives some very alarming nformation as to that insect's destructive powers. Out of 6,000,000 acres of vineyard one-sixth has been totally laid waste and another sixth nearly so. The rate of the destruction increases with the area ravaged, and Mr. Tesserand predicts that, unless some agency is found to destroy the pest, in ten years the production of wine in France will absolutely cease. The Government has offered a large sum of money for the discovery of some remedy, but so far none has been forthcoming It is thought that the virulence of the plague is enhanced by the weakness from age of vines, and a faint hope is entertained that the introduction of fresh stock from this country may avail to check the devastation. In some low-lying districts great relief has been obtained by flooding the vines, but it is possible to apply this remedy only in a very few places.

The Nazadnaja Wolia, the organ of the Nihilists, publishes the programme of that revolutionary society. It defines its melier to be to wrench the power from the existing Russian Government and to give it to an assembly chosen by the people. To carry this out the following scheme is put forward:

following scheme is put forward:

1. A permanent national representation constituted on the slove principles, and endowed with full powers in all state matters. 2. An extensive self-government of the control which while be seared by the election of all functionaries and the autonomy of the commines. 3. The independence of the communes as commined and administrative circumscriptions. 4. Radical reform of the land tourier in layer of the peasantry. 5. The infraduction of measures tending to place all manufactories and indicativitie exclusionments in the possession of the artisans. 6. Entire freedom of consenience, of speech, of publication, of meating, of association and of electoria agitation. 7. Universal suffrage, without privilege of birth rank, or fortune. The substitution of a national guard in place of the army. The practical means to be employed by the revolutionary party for attaining their ends are: 1. Active propagands and agitation. 2. Active deviations the original corror. The object of spreading for real and official personants on the power of the difference of the personants of action violence and caprice on the part of the Government, and so on being to indermine the pressite of the rading powers to furnish proofs of the possibility of fighting against the Government, and thus to excite the revolutionary spiris of the

which to continue the structure. 3. The order of secret secietrs and the centralization of the attainment of influential positions and the action from the action of the continue of the action of the

Conservative Spain has at length allowed the thin end of the wedge to be inserted into one of her most aristocratic institutions. Schor Castelar, the republican enthusiast, has been permitted to enter the Academy, an honor heretofore accorded only to scientific and literary men of the most pronounced royalist type Castelar, in his oration on taking his sea among the Spanish Immertals, drew a clever omparison between Cervantes and Defoe, classing "Robinson Crusoe" with "Don Quixote." Among the other topics of his discourse Señor Castelar attempted to show that Quix-otism is not yet dead. "It did not seem," he said. "to be to the interest of the northern part of the United States to risk its existence in a war for the liberation of the miserable Southern slaves. But the whole country resounded to the cries of its orators for universal liberty, which acted as an appeal to the conscience of humanity. Then came forward from the wilderness that Puritan who rose to the Capitol like a prophet only to die, after having purged out of the country that Babylon of slavery, a martyr to his faith for the salvation and liberty of the negroes. Can you, after such a fact, accuse our century of modern crusades as wanting in practical enthusiasm?"

Marriages between ladies of royal blood and men from humbler ranks of life seem to be the fashion in Europe just now. The marriage of the Hanoverian Princess with Baron Rammingen, which took place at Windsor the other day, has been followed by that of Princess Pauline of Würtemberg to Dr. Willem, a medical practitioner in Breslau. The young Princess seems to be a very sensible little woman, for when the clerical snob who married the couple reminded the bridegroom that the royal bride gave up much that was considered splendid and enviable in life, the Princess, after the usual marriage response added in a quiet tone: "I declare I give up nothing that can at all b compared to the happiness awaiting me." The snubbed snob excused himself from the wedding breakfast on the plea of an engagement.

It is pitiable to see a strong man, like Prince Bismarck, stop at nothing when he wishes to gain a point. In the matter of the miserable Eibe Navigation act—a matter which may make a few thousand dollars difference to the imperial exchequer—the Chancellor cajoled and caressed the clericals, socialists, and particularists with an effusion of gush, as if nothing had ever occurred to disturb the amicable relabetween them. This time his efforts were futile, and the Reichstag, by striking out clause 4 of the act, virtually rejected the Chancellor's bill.

It is asserted that when the new German Army bill, which has just been passed by the Reichstag, shall be in full working order, the strength of the imperial army on a war footing will exceed two million men.

The Reichstag has been prorogued, and the Prussian Diet will open on the 20th inst. The most important question which will come up for discussion is the proposed amendment of the famous May laws.

The great artistic sensation of the year in Paris came off as usual on May 1, which day eaw the opening of the Salon-an event that brings delight or disappointment to as many artists as would people a moderate-sized town. Fortunately, the artistic temperament usually possesses that individual sense of merit which softens the pang of the moment and provides a healing balm for the wound inflicted by a rejection. To the fortunate candidate whose picture is accepted, the jury is a most intelligent body of connoisseurs; to the rejected, they are an unappreciative body, swayed by stupid prejudices. The Salon was officially opened on the 1st, but it had been thrown open to the privileged classes the day before, which is known as Varnishing Day. This is the artists' day and the critics' day.

While being a day of real work for the population of Bohemia, "Le Vernissage" is recognized now as a fashionable flauerie where ladies, as usual, are in the ascendant as points of attraction, and divide with the new works of art to be criticised the attention of the connois sours. Vanity Fair in this instance makes the artists quite jealous, for it disturbs the equal mind of the judge, and draws its attention from pictures to millinery.

The entries on the official list are enormous daughter's arrest. His wife not returning, the | this year, amounting to 7,289 subjects, of which young husband (who had hopes of soon be- 3,957 are paintings and 3,332 statuary, water colors, or crayons. The works exhibited bear with scorn, and favorable comparison with former exhibition but the latest prophecy is that the best works will not be found in their proper place; that some obscure artists will make long strides toward success, while many high-sounding names will have to be content with their old laurels. The electric light is used at night, as it was last year, but exhibitors do not much ap prove of it. The jury protested against its use, but too late, and, although it was a financial success last year, art students will always prefer daylight to the uncertain and tinted light

thus provided for the night exhibition. At the Parisian theatres the week has been almost void of interest. The Gymnase has revived an old Theatre Français piece by Georges Richard, "Les Enfants," a three-act comedy. It has been well received. The Cirque d'Eté. under the venerable auspices of Franconi, has been opened with the attractions of Mile, Elisa and the man-monkey. The latter is said to be a valuable study for Darwin or Huxley. The dectric light is to be introduced as an experiment in the Grand Opera this summer.

Christine Nilsson has written an indignant letter to deny the report that she has lost her oice. She says that the cruel rumor originated in America, and assures her friends that her organ is as good as ever, if not better,

The Palais Royal announces two novelties: 'La Giffe," a one-act comedy by M. A. Dreyfus, and a short piece by M. Ordonneau, "Le Deux Chambres." Both of these titles are promising.

Prof. Dwight's Sound Advice to Law Students. At the twenty-first annual Commencement of At the twenty-first annual commencement, and columbia College Law School on Wednesday, President Barnard of Columbia College, in cap and gown, was in the chair, and Frof Theodore W Dwight and College John F. Dillon Allevered addresses. From Dwight almost to a tendency sensether stream by the Dwight almost to a tendency sensether stream by and excluded John F. Dillon delivered addresses. Pro-Dwight alliaded to a tendency solvetimes shown by mi-norilles to overturn by force or substruct the decision of majorities. They sought to falsely count, remeter, and problem votes. He urged the gradients to set their faces against every form of political grand, and never to be parties to solition abberfuges, whether in Louisiana, Mainte, or New York.

Just the Difference. From the Albany Argus,

As long as the Republicans had control of both ones of courses they practised this joint rule in the onset it congress they practised this joint rule in our initial of the electoral vote. Real-ct. Flat has vet in any electoral certificate of a Real-ct. Flat has vet in any electoral certificate of a large shall be consided, if either the Senate or the House Democrats, now in control of both Houses, have Resolved. That no vote in any electoral certificate of a ste shall be received unless but the Senate and the

Reserve, That ho vote in any electoral certificate of a State shall due reserved, unless both the Senate and the House shall object thereto.

The Benishman mapers which are burning once used powder acquire this role never turn the lights on the rule of their even party. The grooter (armses of the Democratic rule is civities) but it pleases the Republican papers to call it 's complicacy to seal the Presidency Genishmen, there here was but one Presidency stores in this country. The Democratic party did not steal that.

The Serenade. I lie low coiled in a nest of dreams:

The lamb glows faint i' the odurous gloom And the stars at the cosement look long gleams Where I lie low coiled in dreams.

The night winds once o'er my dask-drowned face in a dewy flood that chbs and flows, Washing a surf of dim white lace Under my throat, and the dark red rose In the shade of my dusk-drowned face.

There's the tinkling drip of a faint guitar-There's a gurgling flute, and a biaring horn Blowing bubbles of tune afar O'er the vales and heights of the hills of morn

To the drip of a faint guitar. And I dream that I neither sleep nor wake; Careless am I if I wake or sleep-For my soul drifts out o'er the waves that breal In crests of song on a shoreless deep

Where I neither sleep nor wake.

The Liberia Baptist Association has held

ts forty-fourth annual meeting. It counts 26 churches isters, and about 1,900 co -Pastor Bliss and his flock are steeped

in happiness because the Saptist church at Flathush cele-brates its eighth anniversary and has sixty members. ... The Flushing Baptist Church was flush

iast Sunday, whep some kind stranger dropped a one hundred dellar bank note in the collection plate. Such riends are always welcome -The Baptists at Bellefonte, Pa., are few

and feeble, and have been worshipping in a rented bouse. Now they want a church like the other people, and are taking measures to build one. -It was generally supposed that a suffiint variety of lives of John Wesley had been written. but the Christian Knowledge Society of London an-

-The Baptists of San Francisco have turned their back on Brother Kalloch, and are anxious to push him out from their fraternity. The present com-plication of political and ecclesiastical mishaps shows his brother in a very unlovely light.

-The inmates of the monastery on Mount Ararat had so little to do that old Satan tound work tor their idle hands. The prior and several of his subordi-nates have been arrested on a charge of making bogus Russian money, both silver and paper.

-Most of the shops in Athens have been kept open on Sunday. Recently a priest or the Greek Church has greatly exercised himself to put this practice down. His sermons against it were attentively listened to by the shopkeepers, who have now agreed to keep their establishments closed on the Day of Rest. That treck priest would have his hands full in New York.

-The Church of Sea and Land is not, as many people might suppose, a floating charel, but is a onistantial structure of solid stone on Market street, in this city. Twenty-five years ago this building was owned by the congregation of which the Rev. Dr. Cuvler, now f Brooklyn, was pastor. It is now the religious home of a membership which is made up of fifteen nationalities, most of its members being scafarors. Among the latest additions to its communion are one Swede, one Finlander, and one Austrian. The Rev. Edward Hopper, D. D., is pastor, and he is kept very busy with his missionary abors among the seamen.

-The Congregationalist punishes the peode who come late to church. It says that they are only artially sanctified, and that the doors ought to be cked on them. Then it proceeds to call them brazen-ced letterers, and to add that they are coarsely constiuted and incapable of reverence. Perhaus this seems a ittle hard on the thoughtless creatures who idly saunter nto church when the service is half ever; but every ninister knows what a persistent perplexity these per sons are to him, and how glad he would be if they would mend their evil ways. Loiterers may be cured of their had habits, if taken in hand when young. For a mature citerer there is no remedy but locking the door.

-The venerable Dr. Henry White, when rofessor of Theology at Union Seminary, was much antoyed by a young upstart who preferred circumlocution o plain English, and who had a misty way of expressing simself. He asked this student in what the happiness of eaven consisted. The young man pomponely replied: In a proper balance of the intellect and sensibilities." The Professor then asked with a pleasantly sarcastic "Suppose you had been on a visit to the seashore, mile: "Suppose you man over on a variety had enjoyed and should say on your return that you had enjoyed there 'a proper balance of the intellect and sensibilines -would that mean an cysteror a clam?" The self-condent young person became so befogged that he was peechless, amid the mirth of his fellow-students.

-An Inter-Seminary Missionary Con-. J., in October, and to continue for three days. It is to ring together the various theological students who are the attractions will consist of speeches on the duties and dvantages of missionary labor. These will be delivered y eminent clergymen. Added to these will be a far-fore interesting catore—the discussion by the students I their ideas respecting foreign fields of lab ir and the work to be done in them. It is expected that such light will be threwn on missionary effort as to make the young en more practical in preparation for this peculiar cork than incipient missionaries have generally been.

-For many years Exeter Hall was to ondon what the old Broadway Tabernacle once was to his city. All the anniversary meetings in behalf of popular causes were held there, and reformers of every ande spoke from its platform to great multitudes. The tore respectable classes of agitators drew throngs to the lace. The anti-slavery orators made it their home. Now the building has grown shabby, and its popularity as departed. The income from rentals has run down to mere trifle. The hall was offered for sale, with a view to the erection of stores on its site, but there was no de-mand for it. At last the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of London concluded that it would suit them. They have now bought it for £25,000, and will spend about £15,000 more in modermizing it. Its location makes it well adapted for a central headquarters for the association.

-The Baptists propose to act in harmony with the takers or the United States census. They want the statistics of all the Sunday schools of their faith in the country, with the names and Post Office addresses of the superintendents. These are to be sent to the Rev. B. Griffith, D. D., at the Baptist Publication Heavignarters, in Philadelphia. One of the interesting features of this transaction is that the superintendents are requested to schol a remittance, at the rate of five cents for each scholar and a dime for each teacher. The money raised y this flood of remittances is to swell the Robert Raises Centennial Sunday School Fund. Another feature, which does not appear on the face of the enter, rise, is that the Publication Society will thus come into pusses. many thousands of names of possible customers or its library books and other religious issues.

Some of the outsiders who attend the Methodist General Conference at Cincinnati criticise the brethren for their lack of devotional habits. It is said that during the hour when the Conference comages in rayer and praise there are from 80 to 150 of its mem bers in the lobby, chatting on miscellaneous matters, and it is further said that just before the election of lishops, most of these brethren were lobbying and pulling wires r their favorite candidates. This being done, they ould cheerfully go inside and join in asking the Lord to direct the casting of the vote so that it might result in the selection of men who would be acceptable and well-pleasog in his sight. Many of the brethren are nulmppy over he way the election has resulted, especially as the four new Bishops are all from this immediate nonchborhood, instead of being taken from the Central and Western rates. It is thought that there may yet be another elegion for three or four Bishops. The colored people are lamorous for a Bishop of their own complexion, and the sermans want one of their own nationality.

-The Sunday school lesson for to-day is n the parable of the marriage feast as recorded to Matthew xxii, 1-14 and, though scemingly only a story, requires careful study. The allegory is of a king who invited a company of guests to his son's weiding, and made great preparation for their entertainment. They refused to accept his horitality, whereupon he took engeance on them for the insult, and sent his servants out to invite strangers to take their places. This invita-tion resulted in the gathering of a miscellaneous com-any, comprising both had people and good. The guests vere, according to Oriental etiquette, obliged to wear robes formished them by the giver of the feast. All com-plied with this requirement except one, who, for some reason, chose to appear in his own raiment. This aroused he indignation of the host, who demanded an explanation. The guest was speechless. The command was given to " tend him hand and foot and take him away and cast into outer darkness." The teaching of this passage may thus be summed up: I. God, the giver of the reast, a liberal in His provision, and free in His invitation. 2. The invitation embraces all classes and conditions of peole, including even the ignorant and degraded. A Those who accept the invitation must do so on the terms on which it is effered. The giver of a feast has a right to ay how his guests shall appear, and how they shall confact themselves. 4. God's requirements are so reason able that anybody who really desires to accent the invi-tation may easily comply with them. As in other para-bles, so in this, the teachers who are food or quibbling and spending their time in the discussion of profitless minutize may find ample material. But if the practical bearings of the lesson are outlined to the scholars as fore suggested, it will be more profitable than to turn the class into a debating society.

-The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Franklin, pastor of the Church of the Evengelist, Philadelphia, is not only lightled and portly, but muscular. The latter quality he displayed in a fist fight with Church Warden Brown. There had been a division in the congregation, one faction desiring the minister to realin, and the other standing by him. He offered to go if he was paid \$1.70, which he claimed was due him for salary. A meeting of he vestry was held to settle the account. Dr. Franklin's account books were examined. Brother Brown sain: "Your eash book states that \$2,000 was collected and \$2,000 expend-ed. Your journal for the same year states that \$1,000 was collected and \$4,000 disbursed. This committee demand a reconciliation of these statements." Dr. Franklin stepped forward and, shaking his elenched for in the wardon's face, exclaimed. "You might as well, sir, stab me to the heart as to do ance me in this disgraced in manner." Brother Brown explained, with providing amounty, that he did not desire to make any charges, but that the difference between the accounts in the two boots was a matter for excharging, which the committee of excharging, which the committee of matter for explanation, which the committee fait it was their right to demand. The pastor, during Mr Brown's remarks, became aritated, and the last senior se had hardly escaped the lips of the warden when he struck him a powerful blow squarely in the breast, knocking nin down. The reverend gentleman, rushing upon the pros-trate form of his accuser, attempted to helabor him, but was intercepted by members of the vestry, and after considerable struggling they managed to restrain him from further violence. The warden said that the church was no place for a pugilistic exhibition, and that he did not propose to give his antagonist satisfaction in the house of God. Dr. Franklin retorted: "Then, sir, 1 will meet you at any time or place you will mention!